Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER. DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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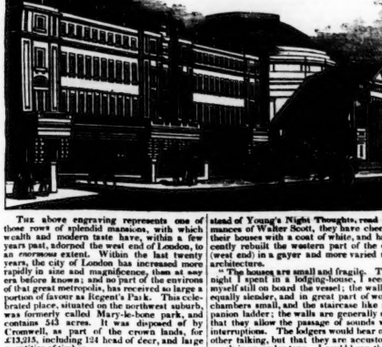
Cambridge Terrace and the Coliseum, London.



The above engraving represents one of those rows of splendid mansions, with which wealth and modern taste have, within a few years past, adorned the west end of London, to an *enormous* extent. Within the last twenty years, the city of London has increased more rapidly in size and magnificence, than at any era before known; and no part of the environs of that great metropolis, has received so large a portion of favour as Regent's Park. This celebrated place, situated on the north side of the suburb, was formerly called Mary-le-bone park, and contains 513 acres. It was disposed of by Cromwell, as part of the crown lands, for £13,215, including 124 head of deer, and large quantities of timber.

It is a part of the ancient *manor* of Mary-le-bone, still more anciently called Tyburn, from its situation near a small stream or rivulet of the same name, called Ayebrook; and the church built there, was called St. Mary at the bourne, and became corrupted to its present appellation of St. Mary-le-bone, or Mary-bone.

This manor park, which is larger, more opulent, more populous, and possessed of more public and private buildings of good taste and real beauty, than any metropolis of Europe, is eight miles and a quarter in circumference, and computed to contain about 2,500 acres of land.

The manor house, which during the time it was vested in the crown, was occasionally used as a temporary royal residence, particularly by Queen Elizabeth, who appears by many accounts to have been very fond of hunting and the succession, was pulled down in the year 1791. It is related, that in 1660 the manor was abundantly stocked with game, when the ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other Muscovites, brought the city of London a hickory-bone park, and there hunted at their pleasure.

A recent Italian traveller in England, alludes to the older houses of London in the following Trollopic style of description.

"It is true, indeed, not less gloomy is the whole first appearance of London, to him who enters it by the Dover road. The smoky colour of the houses gives it the appearance of a city that has been burnt. If to this be added the silence which prevails in the midst of a population of, perhaps, one million four hundred thousand persons, all in motion (so that one seems to be in a thronged city, Chinese shades), and the wearisome uniformity of the houses, almost all built in the same style, like a city of the bees-nests, it will easy be conceived how the effect of terming this darksome hive, the smile of pleased surprise was given in a way to excite wonder. This was the old English style of building, which still prevails in the country. But, since the English have become subjected to the Code, or, still better, a journey to Paris—and, instead of Young's Night Thoughts, read the romances of Walter Scott, they have cheered up their houses with a coat of white, and have recently rebuilt the western part of the capital (west end) in a gayer and more varied style of architecture.

"The houses are small and fragile. The first night I spent in a lodging-house, I seemed to myself still on board the vessel; the walls were equally slender, and in great part of wood, the floors creaked in the same way, and I saw a companion ladder; the walls are generally so thin, that they allow the passage of sounds without interruptions. The lodgers would hear one another talking, but that they are accustomed to speak in a low tone. I could hear the most minute of the conversation of my neighbour overhead,—my cough, as that of the only person beneath my feet, like the opposite point nadir; and I distinguished, at intervals, the words—'Very fine weather,'—indeed—very fine—comfort—comfortable—great comfort,' words which occur as often in their conversation, as commas in a book. In a word, the houses are *resérvissous*. As I said before, they are all uniform. In three story houses, there are three bedrooms, one over the other, and three parlours in the same situation, so that the population is, as it were, warehoused in layers like merchandise, like the cheese in the storehouses at Lodi and Codogno. The English have not chosen without thought this style of building and this mode of architecture. The advantages they derive from it, are, in general, a house which is only built for 99 years; if it outlive that term, it belongs to the proprietor of the ground on which it stands. It seldom happens, therefore, that they attain to any great longevity; on the contrary, they sometimes tumble down before the natural period of their existence. The English, who are better acquainted than any people with the art of speculation, of, perhaps, one million four hundred thousand persons, all in motion (so that one seems to be in a thronged city, Chinese shades), and all built in the same style, like a city of the beasts, it is easy to conceive how the effect of terming this darksome hive, the smile of pleased surprise was given in a way to excite wonder. This was the old English style of building, which still prevails in the country. But, since the English have become subjected to the Code, or, still better, a journey to Paris—and, instead of Young's Night Thoughts, read the romances of Walter Scott, they have cheered up their houses with a coat of white, and have recently rebuilt the western part of the capital (west end) in a gayer and more varied style of architecture.

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THE LADY'S FRIEND.

One of the sweetest things that Crabbe ever wrote, a the following song of a heart broken maiden, cras ed by the folly of her lover, and willing to die that he at rest. The melody of the numbers is faultless, and beautifully harmonizes with the pensive pathos of the subject.—*Sketches of late English Poets.*

Let me not have this gloomy view,
About my room, about my bed,
But morning roses, wet with dew
To cool my burning brows instead,
As flowers in time arise in Eden grew.

Let them their fragrant spirits shed,
And every day their sweets renew
Till I, a fading flower, am dead.

O let the bethe I loved to tear,
Give to my sense their perfumed breath!
Let them be placed about my bier,
And be the covering to the bed of death.
Till I have my grave beneath a hill,
Where only Lucy's will shall know,
Where none the more proud tit can
Upon its gravelly bed below;
There violets will be found,
And insects their soft light display,
Till all the sunny afternoon of May
The cold phosphone fires decay.

That as the grave to Lucy shows;
The soul is pure and undefiled,
The green cold moss above it grown,
Unplucked of all but maiden hand.
In virgin vest, till then unstained,
There let my maiden form be laid;
Nor let my fellow-creatures see
Nor for new guests that bed be made.

There will the lark, the lamb, in sport,
In air, unearth, always play;
And Lucy to my grave resort,
As innocent, but not so gay,
I will not have the church-yard ground,
With bones all black and ugly grown,
To press my tender body round,
Or on my wasted limbs be thrown.

With vibe and skulls I will not sleep
In the contagious beds of cold blue clay,
Through which the ringed earth worms creep,
And on the shrouded bosom prey.
I will not have the bell pull'd o'er me,
When those sad marriage rites begin,
And boys, with solemn, serious face,
Press the vile mouldering masses in.

Say not, it is beneath my care;
I cannot rest in such a place;
Those thoughts may not afflict me there,
But fill my sleep and trance me now.
Raise not a turf, nor set a stone,
That soon a maiden's grave may trace,
But let the sexton find the place!

Thoughts on the improvement of the mind, and manners, addressed to a young lady.

"Madam,—The first step that a young Lady can take towards improvement, is to be convinced that she wants it. The mind is saturated in such an obscene torpor, and so little the object of the senses, that it is a difficult matter to get at it, and a still greater to behold it in its true light. Hence, we are apt more to believe it sufficiently furnished, when desolate and empty; than when full of rich materials, though they produce little more than the rude growth of nature.

"Folly, however, is a kind that growth, like most artificial products. It lies in the barrenest of wild wastes; thrives best in rank and thorny crops that have been cultivated by the industry of folly.

"Of all the offensive weeds that are apt to spring up as a nuisance in the field of the mind, there is no affectation is the most destructive—where it takes root, the love of truth and nature, the most beautiful of all attractive and imminently sweet their place, unless like these are to make room for some other weed more opposite to all that is amiable or deserving of confidence, that, it seems hard to recommend to being beloved, she could not find a more effectual one.

"Never, Madam, have I known an affected woman possessed of any amiable or any virtuous quality.

"The Coccatrice is not unknown to you. Behold in her class, a specimen of the most finished work of the hand of the maid. For the Coccatrice, with the best natural understanding, not uncultivated by books, is at pains to render herself the most finished piece of work. Affectation has the absolute dominion both of her person and mind. Her words, her motions, her actions, her opinions, are all under the influence of inheritance, all receive its easy and dangerous stamp. Discretely born herself, the Coccatrice's passion is distinction without any accomplishments of persons—she affects the sublime, the negligence, the disdainment of beauty. These and innumerable more absurdities arising from the same principle of affectation, render her the contempt of your sex, and post of ours. Yet were ridiculous manners the only effect of the principle, the Coccatrice might be laughed at and pitied; but the same insincerity, the same deviation from truth and nature which produces these, has other consequences that render her detestable. She is scurrilous and treacherous: fool is thus to be wondered at. A mind which affectation has alienated from every natural principle of simplicity, loses at the same time, the sentiments of generous kindness, and the use of the caress and the reputation of others.

"In no assembly does the character composed. Forbidding pride, ridiculous vanity, insolous insincerity, virulent malignity, make a part of the composition of the Coccatrice.

"Characters are always the best comments upon precepts. In the Coccatrice, therefore, behold that what odious qualities a polished understanding may be delisted.

For the improvement of the manners, therefore, searching more minutely into the springs and sources of knowledge; and this something I take to be the cultivation of benevolence and sincerity. An infinite number of virtues will spring from their valuable roots. The love of human kind will make you a friend to every fellow creature; and together with the approbation of your own heart, general esteem and affection will be your due. Be sure of truth and virtue from affectation, and from all its disastrous consequences. Sacrifice at the shrine of Nature, and from her receive the most exquisite of graces, not from the fantastic humours of fashion. From her, likewise, borrow knowledge, and not from the labours of the school. She will give you no nice, or difficult matter to learn. Be sure of truth in matters, therefore your study as have made her there; such as have shown their wisdom, the reverse of the ridiculous which has been described. The contemplation of such objects gives the mind a large and lasting turn; lays a foundation for the most rational piety, and reconciles us to the allotments of life, when we behold the superintendence of a wise and benevolent power, over every department of the universe.

E. M. P. D.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BACHELOR'S ISLAND.

By a Lady.

Bachelor's Island is situated on the burning sands of the deserts of Folly, where even the orange inhabitants of the torrid zones, and become exposed to the bounded on the east, by the regions of Affectation, West by the land of Love, on the north by the region of Fear and Cowardice; on the south, by the burning zone of Remorse, Disease and Death; and on the west, by the land Jealousy. Bachelor's Island is situated to be supposed, that the air of this island is sultry and pestilent; and that the people are exposed to the hurricane and tempest; and inclimate, like the inmate of its inhabitants, is never settled for an instant.

The Spring of Bachelor's Island totally differs from that of any other I have hitherto read of—as that, is here the season of the most pernicious storms, to which the generality of its inhabitants are possessed with a kind of insensibility, that is the result of their long residence, the most injurious to every civilized country, and the most destructive to the human species.

Those who weather out the Spring, and live to see the summer, it ough they lose a great degree of their health, by the dead Lake of Indifference, and the apprehensive, and treacherous. Their winter is truly dreadful, and their inhabitants are in a state of insensibility.

"You cannot express your contempt of a man more than by calling him a fool; a person is a fool in whom that lives only for itself—a thing that has no moral harmony in its soul—a thing that cares for nobody, and is as little the object of the senses, that it is a difficult matter to look at it at all. It is not worth to behold it in its true light. Hence, we are apt to believe it sufficiently beholden, when desolate and empty; that it produces little more than the rude growth of nature.

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An Adventure of Wildherz, the Painter.

At an old Castle in the Black Forest of Germany.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF DE LAVATER.

It was on Christmas Eve, in the year 1819, that a dozen students were carousing at the Inn of the Golden Eagle, one of the most celebrated in the Castle. The bottle was confided to my care, and my office was to keep it constantly supplied with new and joyful companions. A cloud of smoke from our pipes existed gently over and around us, in which our forms appeared indistinctly, like those fantastic shapes that sometimes appear through the mists of the morning, before the sun has risen to dissipate and spread the veil which obscures the horizon.

The wine began to operate upon our intellects, and the conversation, almost as misty and confused as the atmosphere which surrounded us, was about to become perfectly uproarious, when the door opened, and our host Wildherz, the painter, entered, with his usual pale, and cadaverous look, which at once struck everyone with a general movement of interest.

"Welcome, Wildherz, welcome, glad to see you," was the salutation, and the landlord was quickly summoned, who returned with a fresh bottle and another glass.

Wildherz took a seat at the table, shaking hands with those of his friends who sat near him. He was silent;—his eye wandered over the company, and when at length it rested on the figure of Arnold, the intelligent, who sat at the other end of the table, he smiled in a melancholy manner that we could not avoid remarking his emotion.

"Arnold, my friend," said Arnold, "why do you tremble thus? Are you afra d of me?"

"What nile me?" answered Wildherz, with an embarrassed laugh, and looking another way, "nothing. I do not know—How are you, friend Arnold?"

"Wildherz, you appear to be in a singular manner ill-constrained, and not that of a free, jolly companion."

"Nay, I am somewhat unwell, but it is nothing serious. I am unwell, as you all know. I beg that you will excuse my singular conduct."

It had been for some time evident that Wildherz was seeking under some cruel malady, or some cruel misfortune. His face had been formerly the life of our gay frolics, was now an altered man. His sad countenance struck all who looked upon it, and his health more precarious.

All loved Wildherz, he was so brave, so generous, so endued with talent, that all were willing to make noble thoughts we loved him, and had long regretted that we could not discover the source of that dark and consuming melancholy which was preying upon his existence, and rendering him so wretched.

On the present occasion, emboldened by the wine, we united in pressing him to reveal the cause of his sadness and should in particular as we were sure he resisted no longer. After having mousened his glass, he looked around him, and as the silence was *resérvissous*. As I said before, they are all uniform. In three story house, there are three bedrooms, one over the other, and three parlours in the same situation, so that the population is, as it were, warehoused in layers like merchandise, like the cheese in the storehouses at Lodi and Codogno. The English have not chosen without thought this style of building and this mode of architecture. The advantages they derive from it, are, in general, a house which is only built for 99 years; if it outlive that term, it belongs to the proprietor of the ground on which it stands. It seldom happens, therefore, that they attain to any great longevity; on the contrary, they sometimes tumble down before the natural period of their existence. The English, who are better acquainted than any people with the art of speculation, of, perhaps, one million four hundred thousand persons, all in motion (so that one seems to be in a thronged city, Chinese shades), and all built in the same style, like a city of the beasts, it is easy to conceive how the effect of terming this darksome hive, the smile of pleased surprise was given in a way to excite wonder. This was the old English style of building, which still prevails in the country. But, since the English have become subjected to the Code, or, still better, a journey to Paris—and, in-

"I am almost tempted to thank you, my friends, for the pressing manner in which you have engaged me to relate a story that has many perhaps to you, but little interesting it to assist me by your advice. You know that I recently took a journey, which was to be a pedestrian excursion through the Black Forest, with the intention of making sketches of its scenery, and the interesting ruins which still exist in so great an almost unknown recesses. I left Carlsruhe with a knapsack and provisions, and my thoughts were much different from those which afterwards engaged me, and until then I had never known what it was to suffer. It seldom happens, therefore, that they attain to any great longevity; on the contrary, they sometimes tumble down before the natural period of their existence. The English, who are better acquainted than any people with the art of speculation, of, perhaps, one million four hundred thousand persons, all in motion (so that one seems to be in a thronged city, Chinese shades), and all built in the same style, like a city of the beasts, it is easy to conceive how the effect of terming this darksome hive, the smile of pleased surprise was given in a way to excite wonder. This was the old English style of building, which still prevails in the country. But, since the English have become subjected to the Code, or, still better, a journey to Paris—and, in-

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Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, December 6.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Delivered at the Opening of Congress Dec. 2, 1839.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture, and in every branch of industry, and has filled our hearts with gratitude for the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in humble reliance on Him from whom these blessings flow, our joint deliberations to promote them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise the same advantages which the just principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the progress made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government. Believing that every disposition has been manifested on the part of the United States to adjust this perplexing question in the satisfaction of all the parties interested, I hope it yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of the treaty.

With the Governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good faith, under the sanction of liberal conventional or local provisions.

In the midst of our internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you which legislation will be found necessary to render them interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise counsels of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to usurp dominion over the country which she stood to be the new governments established in that hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, united by the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been entirely instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work, will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to counteract the discriminating duties, levied to the prejudice of our navigation, in Cuba, and Porto Rico, has been transmitted from the Minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of the receipt has yet reached the Department of State. If the present condition of the country permits the Government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the true interests of these impor tant portions of its dominions, no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the United States will be placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal questions there pending, to which the Government is a party.

Internal tranquility is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the joint claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations with that kingdom have been the long subsisting friendship that with Power efforts like the present guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I shall consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, which finally dominion in the territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the manner in which they have been met cannot fail to exalt the character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, a new, and under the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that Government in consequence of which the powers and instructions given to their minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the ground work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. As, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues to present the same appearance, except that the present political state of Algiers has rendered one to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute for it a consular agent, to remain so long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of those powers—that with Morocco—was performed in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired. I shall take occasion to treat it with the greater satisfaction as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously observed.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and destroy the happiness of most of the nations in this hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent government, in accordance with the country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence by the parent state, we are from that quarter can be no longer entertain ed, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which rewards most amply mankind and gives to the human life. In the meantime I confidently hope, that the appre'ensions entertained, that some of the people of the liberal regency may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the last extreme error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power,—will not be realized. With all those governments and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States, in consequence of the arbitrary action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the violence of lawless mobs, in some quarter of the established Governments. In all cases, representations have been, or will be made, and as soon as their political affairs are in a settled condition, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of Mexico is well known in Brussels last, the appointment of Commissioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with others on the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and execute the delay for the reasons anticipated—the embarrassments of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and a Chargé d'Affaires was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of that object. By information just received, that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted in time for my communication at can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The accession of the three States of New Granada, Venezuela, and Equador, forming the Republic of Colombia, across every day to be more assured of the stability of the new government. The civil war in Equador, it is believed, has promoted even the appointment of a Commissioner to that country.

I propose, at an early day, to submit to the proper branch of the Legislature of the agency in Venezuela. The importance of the commerce of that Government with the United States, and the numerous claims of citizens upon the Government arising before and since the declaration of its independence, render such an appointment highly proper to defray the expense.

Our commercial intercourse with Buenos Ayres and Brazil are either at, or on the eve to their respective ports.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a Minister was expected to this Government, no intelligence has been heard. Measures have been taken, on the departure of it was known that the Government of that country was at the moment that the long delayed mission was about to be sent, to ascertain the cause of the delay, and to remove it.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that the friendly and highly gratifying relations of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government could be more sincerely disposed to the desire of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with that of France at the present time. This disposition is founded, as well on the most profound conviction of the justice of the claims of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that any other should be misunderstood. It is impossible that the nature and character of such claims should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in the refusal to do justice to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted, and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from the delay in obtaining what is due by the character of both nations, I regarded it as many my first duties to cause one more effort to be made for the settlement of that claim in a liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their unquestionable validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success as to leave no reasonable doubt that a settlement entirely of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution of July, 1830, unhappily intervened to defeat it. The negotiation was of a character to require time, and was not concluded when the change of Ministry took place. The new Ministry, however, was found to be entirely favorable to the object and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to the Chambers at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that a treaty would be ratified at the session of 1830, the usual exercises of the king and last almost, and above all, that sacred regard for the national honor for which the character of the French people has been so distinguished, would arrise an early and favorable decision of the Chambers, I felt it to be my duty, if necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

Regret to say that the hopes then indulged by the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new chambers met on the 31st July last, and on the 5th August, the day fixed by the charter for the meeting of the Chambers, the king caused to be laid before them a statement of the affairs of the country, which was made by the king or his cabinet to the Chambers, and which, as usual, was referred to a committee. The treaties given for this occasion, although it might have been considered sufficient in an ordinary case, to secure the ratification of the treaty, was not considered sufficient in an extraordinary one, depending upon the assurances given before for there is no constitutional obstacle to ordering the payment of money stipulated by a treaty after the ratification of the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being confined to the simple question of the ratification of their deliberations might be communicated to me, before the meeting of Congress, which assembled on the 2d of December, such a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to the 4th of March.

To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French Government, requested on the 29th of July, the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. He was informed that the session could not be commenced before the 31st August, and that the Chambers cannot be assembled in accommodations to the session of the Legislature, and the Executive Government of France, in an annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual instalments to be paid by France to the United States, and that the money thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this explanation, the following reasons were assured to France by the following article.

"The senate of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates, viz: Wines in casks for ten cents per gallon; wines in bottles, thirty cents per gallon; and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first of June, 1829, shall be unaltered, except as to the assessment of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a more ample.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamation which it had formerly in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, and which has been a subject of trouble to the long staple cotton of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be entitled to be brought into France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cotton.

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratifications were exchanged on the 4th of September, 1832. On the account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the United States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were required to carry it into effect. The French Government, on its part, has carried into execution the stipulations of the treaty, and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the value given for it by the United States in exchange.

The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, no also for the adjustment of other questions of high reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the United States having with a fidelity and promptitude of which there are few examples, fulfilled, in every characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, the reasonable, and most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation I have been disappointed. Disappointed, but not disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be restored to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations of a treaty solemnly entered into with the United States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave no choice with them but to consider just such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th of April, 1832. The annual message of the session then sitting and continued in session until the 25th of June, at which time the bill for the indemnity was brought into the Chamber of Deputies, where it remained in the hands of the committee for its required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having been made by the 1st of July, the day fixed by the treaty for the payment of the first instalment, was due, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it were not introduced into the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session.

The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The session closed on the 19th of April, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 13th of June, 1833, and referred to a committee, who reported in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly 3 years after the exchange of the ratifications, the action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a vote of the necessary appropriation. The reasonable grounds upon which this was refused, are not to be found on the published debates of the Chambers. The explanations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although I have no official communication of my opinions is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is known to render it entirely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the heavy interest which has accrued from the detention. That the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in her contumacious conduct would be questioned, whatever may be

place necessary, and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several seas, and for furnishing them with supplies.

Appropriations for similar objects have been contemplated from time to time in the present without interruption. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea-board, but in the interior of the country upon the rivers which flow into the Mississippi and the lakes. The increased number of vessels employed in the coasting trade, and the additional facilities afforded to the commerce of the country by the establishment of these expenditures, have led to the great extension of the placing, planting, and raising of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the maintaining of lights, light-houses, and fog-whistles, and other necessary improvements of the navigation of our waters, and in the harbors of our great lakes, as well as in the bays, inlets, and rivers of the seaboard.

I express my opinion that these expenditures are to be commended to the favorable consideration of Congress, and that they are to be regarded as among the objects on which it is the duty to relieve our country from a surplus revenue. I am not disposed to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Should, however, from experience and observation of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority is liable, the opinion be formed by a majority of the legislature for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to the improvement of ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not entirely free from objection. But the very much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive department in its attempts to appropriate to such purposes, and not well understood objects. But as to the mere want of reflection, or the ignorance which, without knowing the subject again open to almost every citizen, may enter into the enactment of appropriations of desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow-citizens, of whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated, for a correct appreciation of my motives in entertaining the views which I have and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without adequate reflection, may result in consequences the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public money.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them limited to proper objects. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced on a proper principle, and carried out in a proper manner, under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and consequently, if persisted in, will, by the embarrassment it will only multiply, and aggravate the causes of disunion.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DECEMBER, 1, 1834.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, Dec. 6, 1834.

☞ Published weekly, at No. 30 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia, one mile the Girard Bank.

☞ Subscriptions, for a short distance, are not inserted in the paper, unless paid for in advance.

To Subscribers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please always mention at what post office the paper is sent.

"An Evening at Nick's, No. 1," is in type for our next paper.

"Lenore," we cannot oblige. We never meddle in private quarrels.

The Essay on Oratory, by G. is objectionable, on account of its length. We cannot promise its insertion in its present shape.

F. W. is inadmissible.

"France in 1834," by J. B.S. came to hand, and will receive due attention. "Algernon Sidney," by the same favorite correspondent, is in type.

Released from the heavy duties consequent upon the publication of a Daily Paper, we feel that we possess in the agreeable task of catering for the literary tastes of the readers of the Post. We rejoice at the change, for it affords us an opportunity of culling a pleasant variety from the many and various readings for our publication, and we rejoice, because this employment is much more congenial to our feelings than pouring over the columns of the dull Congress debates, and the prices of pot ash, Georgia cotton, and West India molasses, which fill many columns in a daily journal. These affairs, it is true, are of importance to the world at large, but they have little attraction for the industrious mechanic, the substantial farmer, the notable housewife, and the studious young lady and gentleman, who compose a large portion of our readers.

Among the most agreeable of our reminiscences connected with the Post, is the remunerance of a department in exactly days, called the "Lady's Friend," which we design to revive, with the view of furnishing our fair readers with a few select gems designed for their especial gratification and instruction. This measure, we feel assured, will be a popular one. Three articles on the first page of this paper, furnished as a commencement, will be read with interest. The first is a poetical effusion of superior merit, from the pen of Crabbe, and the next some sensible reflections and words of advice, which may serve as a beacon light to guard the footsteps of the inexperienced from the quicksands of vice.

The third article, entitled "A Description of Bachelor's Island," is a piquant allegory from the pen of one of our female correspondents, who is as happy in her humour, as she is pointed in her satire. Let no aged and ugly inhabitant of that barren island, reflect upon our correspondent as an "ill-natured old maid," for we take it for granted, that such a disagreeable character will fall harmless at her feet. The lady is young, and what is more, intelligent, and what is more, pretty, and what is more, she is a lady of the ready pen, that will hand before the bachelor in existence. In regard to the truth of the picture she has delineated, we have nothing to say.

☞ Notices of several new works are unavoidably deferred.

☞ For a brief abstract of Gov. Wolf's Message, will be found in another column.

We have no space for a single comment on the President's Message. It will no doubt be generally read. Our relations with France are treated of in a more sanguine manner than was anticipated.

It was our design to have furnished this week, the message of President Jackson, and that of Gov. Wolf, in a supplementary sheet, but the latter did not arrive in time, to enable us to do so.

The length of the President's message, necessarily excludes much original and selected matter, several advertisements, &c. prepared for this paper.

The angular Brush and Scraper, noticed in our advertising columns, is an entire new and original design to replace the old fashioned broom. The only require to be seen to satisfy any person that they are a cheap, neat and superior article, which will entirely supercede the rags of the present day.

A salamadrian fire occurred at Snowhill, Md. on Monday evening last, by which a house, considered as such among which were the court-house, eight stores, two hotels, &c. The fire originated in a cabinet-maker's shop.

A meeting of citizens was held in this city on Tuesday last, to take measures for aiding the sufferers Thomas P. Cope, was called to the chair. Committees were appointed to collect donations.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.—Mr. Buckingham, editor of the New England Magazine, has retired in addition to Dr. S. G. Howe and John O. Sargent, Esq. an associate editor of the Boston Atlas.

LITERARY MAGAZINE.—A new monthly periodical, under this title, has been commenced in Boston, by E. R. Broiders. It will be edited by Isaac McLellan, Jr.

A NEW NOVEL.—We learn from the New York Mirror, that Theodore S. Fay, Esq. has completed a novel. It is in two volumes. The scene of the first is laid in the city of New York, and of the second in Italy. It may soon be expected from the London press.

CREDULITY.

Mr. Joseph Barron, in whose family the girl of thumping, notoriety resides, has written a letter to the editor of the Brooklyn Advocate, in which he means, with much earnestness, that there is no sham about the thumping—besides all that marvellous young woman. The gentleman should take the girl to New York, or some other populous city, and exhibit her as a lusus naturæ

Correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—Both houses of Congress organized yesterday. In the SENATE, Vice President Van Buren took the chair. Whereupon Benj. Homans, esquire, was appointed to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee from the House, to inform him of their organization. In the House, 187 members were answered to their names. The usual resolutions to notify the President that they were now met and were ready to proceed to the hour of meeting, were adopted.

The President's Message was received to-day, in both Houses. It will reach you in time for your paper. The most interesting feature is that portion relating to France, which, we will predict, will cause many smiles at its character. The Senate ordered the usual number to be printed. Although I have not the precise committees of the Senate, on the Post Office and Post Roads, have been constituted, I can give you the decision. On the motion to apply each Senator with three newspapers daily, Mr. King, of Georgia, made an animated speech in opposition. The resolution, however, prevailed.

Correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3d, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—A journey from Philadelphia to this place, even with the advantages of the rail-road, is very fatiguing. We started from the city at 8 o'clock in the morning, and did not reach here until midnight. Much delay on the road is occasioned by meeting cars, as those drawn by horses are obliged to travel both ways, on a single track—the other tracks being exclusively occupied by horses or those locomotive engines.

The House of Representatives met at noon yesterday, and read the election returns, after which they proceeded to the usual ballotings, two of which were into an election for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

James Thompson, 57 votes.
Mr. Muhlenberg, 33 votes.

Mr. Thompson voted for Mr. Morris, and Mr. Middleswith for Mr. Walker. There were, as you will perceive, 3 Jacksonmen absent, who if present would have voted for Mr Thompson, and five for Mr. Middleswarth; so that parties in the lower House, will stand 61 Jackson, to 29 anti-Jackson; a large majority of the latter being Anti-masons.

By the House, Mr. Kerr was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

Both Houses were engaged in prelimi ary business this morning, but have now adjourned, to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock, in order to attend to receiving the Governor's Message. As the mail by the rail-road closes at noon, I am doubtful whether you will receive this letter in season for your next paper. I will forward the first copy received.

Life of Prince Talleyrand, accompanied with a portrait. Philada.—Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

This is an interesting work, written with much skill and great ability, and is full of curious and very agreeable humour on the part of the author. The arch intriguer is exposed in all his deformity. From the time he first appeared in the world, he was favoured by the most leading propensities, and even his childhood is marked with excesses and crimes of the most revolting character. If the delineation of the great diplomatist and intriguer of the world, be correct, he rarely seen his equal, either in a public or private capacity. We shall refer to this volume again. So little is known of the personal history of Talleyrand, that liberal extracts cannot fail to be entertaining.

CLASSICAL LETTER WRITER.

Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published a neat volume of 144 pages, under the title of "The Classical Letter Writer." It consists of epistolary correspondence from the works of some of the most eminent writers, among whom are Bishop Heber, Horace Walpole, Dr. Franklin, Sir Matthew Hale, Dr. Johnson, Cowper, Gen. Washington, Lord Byron, Dr. Doddridge, H. Kirk White, Dr. Swift, Burke and Pope—selected by the author of the "Young Man's Own Book." The letters are upon various subjects and are classed under the heads of Narrative and Descriptive, Letters of Precept and Advice, Congratulation, Friendship, Thanks, Condolence and Consolation, Business, Military and Miscellaneous Letters. Besides affording instruction to the young writer, they contain a great deal of interesting and entertaining matter. The book is ornamented with two very pretty engravings.

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.—The number for November, just published, contains a letter from Edward Carey, Esq. of Philadelphia, on the objects and views of the Kentucky Colonization Society; Dr. Beecher's address on Colonization; poetry, and various items of intelligence. There is much room for improvement in the typographical appearance of this periodical.

One of the best kept eating-houses in this city, is that in the basement story of the building on the corner of Library and Fifth streets, under the superintendence of Mr. Isaiah Lecount. The apartments are handsomely furnished, and all the provisions that the season affords are procurable by the guests in as attentive and obliging hour, and he is, unquestionably, one of the best cooks in Philadelphia. He has now some excellent Providence bay oyster s, very large and of exquisite flavor. Let those who are fond of this shell fish call and try them.

A NEW SPECULATION.—The New Hampshire Statesman says that the Governor and Council of that state, at the recommendation of the present Warden of the Prison, have hired the prisoners for two years from the first of January next, at a certain price per week. Gordon Burleigh, of Canaan, and William Richardson, of Concord. The contractors are to have the entire labor of the convicts, and are to pay all the expenses of their maintenance, and the salaries of the officers, guard and watchmen, &c. They take the property in the prison at its appraised value, and return the same at the end of the contract in good condition.

THEATRICAL.

Miss S. Phillips, vocalist, made her first appearance on Monday evening, in the opera of the Siege of Rochella, supported by Mr. Hunt, as the Prince, and by Mr. Latham, from the Victoria theatre, London, as Dandini. Miss Phillips is an excellent singer, and Mr. Latham becomes a favorite. The opera was well performed throughout.

Mr. Matthews took a benefit on Wednesday evening. The house was crowded, and the entertainments highly amusing.

The fascinating Miss Watson appeared on Thursday evening, in four different characters in the play of Old and Young. Young, Miss Watson is a perfect actress of considerable merit. She performs again this evening.

Mr. Maywood will take a benefit on Monday evening. He has selected the Belle of Lanmarcton, as the principal entertainment, and will be aided by Miss Jarman and Mr. Tetman. The merits of Mr. M. as an actor are well known, and we have no doubt a full house, apart from these attractions.

Mr. Wemyss is now in this city, making preparations for opening the Walnut Street Theatre, with a good and efficient company.

Mr. Booth and Mrs. Duff, are playing at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore. Miss Jarmain and Mr. Tetman, comprise the company at the Holliday's Street Theatre, on Monday, with Romeo and Juliet.

Hill has been playing his Yankee characters at Charles on, with the most decided success.

The Ravel dramatic troupe arrived at New Orleans on the 16th ult., in the ship Cecilia, from Nantz. The theatre was to open on Thursday, the 20th.

PROPELLING POWER ON CANALS.

We had an opportunity, a day or two since, of examining a model of a proposed improvement in canal navigation, which, if it be perfected, must add vastly to speed may be obtained in that mode of travelling, and transportation of merchandize. The introduction of steam on canals, has been found impracticable, for the reason, on account of the wear on the banks consequent upon the commotion in the water from paddle-wheels, but the present plan entirely obviates this difficulty. The model presented is a series of bridges across the canal, distant from each other about 150 yards; to these bridges chains are to be attached along the whole line, and on board each canal boat will be placed a drum, over which the chain will run. The spur wheel is to be turned by an engine of one horse power, which will propel the boat along the chain with great velocity, and may be done without creating any wave or ripple in the water.

The objections against this plan, appear to arise solely from the expense of erecting posts or bridges to hold the chains. The cost of these is estimated to be about $400 per mile. The spur wheel, it is calculated, should be of cast iron, 18 inches in diameter, and the chain, in weight, about three pounds to the yard. An engine of one horse power, may be constructed for $100, and the cost of fuel will not exceed the present expense of riders along the line. The inventor has provided for the meeting and passing of boats, in a way to obviate all difficulty.

This is a general outline of the plan—of us practicalmany we are not competent to judge; but we understand that arrangements are about to be made for giving the matter a fair trial. The inventor is Dr. Daniel Saler, of the city.

Message of Gov. Wolf.

Gov. Wolf's message to the Legislature of this state was received in this city on Thursday, a brief abstract of which we are able to furnish in this paper.

He describes the state and country as in a highly prosperous condition. He adds however that the peace so darkened by the melancholy occurrences connected with the recent elections in the city and county.

He mentions the death of Perry, and after eulogizing on his character, strongly recommends a reform in the election laws.

He refers to the Education Bill of last Session in high terms of approbation, and advocates the recommendation that it be perfected, and says that its repeal would be unfavorable as could have been expected.

He deprecates in strong terms the creation of small shinplasters, relies in terms of confidence on the U. S. Bank, and opposes emphatically the increase of banking capital. He recommends a loan of one million of dollars. He also recommends that a tax be laid on all bank dividends over a certain sum, to be paid into the State Treasury.

In relation to the fiscal concerns of the state, he mentions that the receipts into the Treasury, for part of the fiscal year, was only $4092 20, a circumstance which he attributes to an unexpected diminution in the revenues from lands, auction duties, collateral inheritances, &c. and to the large appropriations made for the last assembly to local objects.

He speaks in terms of high praise of our Internal Improvement system, and says that the Pittsburg road is finished. He says that "The State has now seven hundred and twenty miles of improvement completed, to the point of extent, execution and prospective usefulness, and an additional section of two miles, upon which the structure known to modern times. Of these improvements, six hundred and one miles and a quarter consist of canals and slack water navigation, and one hundred and eighteen miles and three quarters are railways."

The cost of these improvements including the sum which will be required to complete the work the present year, will amount to the sum of twenty-two millions one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-one cents. The sum of these improvements during the fiscal year ending on the first of November last, was three hundred and nine thousand and seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents. The sum received into the hands of the collectors before the close of the year, but which did not reach the Treasury until after the accounts for the year had closed by that department, tells amounting to thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, which added to the sum first mentioned, will make the amount actually received within the year three hundred and twenty three thousand five hundred and thirty five dollars and eight cents. The sum falls considerably short of the estimate made at the close of the preceding fiscal year."

The Legislature was started by these tremendous expenditures, recommends that the system be extended or suspended, as the Erie and Ohio canal, in the state of New York, by an improvement along the North Branch of the Susquehanna; and by opening a communication from the Juniata to the Alleghany river, connecting the harbor of Erie with the Allegheny river at Pittsburg.

He brings the subject of a revision of the Militia law again before the Legislature.

He informs us that the commissioners appointed by New Jersey and Pennsylvania have reported.

He deems the condition of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, and advocates solitary confinement. He adds that many changes and improvements have been made against the officers and managers of the Eastern Penitentiary, and recommends an investigation.

He concludes by congratulating the Legislature on the favourable state of the commonwealth and commends them to their duties.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Sheffield, at New York, intelligence from England, sixteen days later, has been received.

Fifteen houses were burned in London, Nov. 16th causing a loss of three lives, and of property to the amount of £200,000.

The Government has appropriated £250,000, for the completion of the Thames Tunnel.

There will be a total reconstruction of the French Cabinet shortly, Messrs. Nuncan, De Rigny, Guizot, Thiers and Dechatel, retiring tonight.

Conflagration.—The Berlin State Gazette of the 21st ult. contains a dreadful account of a fire which had broke out at Wunsiedel, a town of Franconia, by which it was in a short time completely destroyed. More than 300 houses, with 150 barns filled with agricultural produce, became a prey to the flames.

Infair Catastrophe.—Through a groundless panic, which occured at Ebenezer Chapel in Ratcliffe Highway, on the 23d ult. a number of the lucky Colonization Society; Dr. Beecher's address on Colonization; poetry, and various items of intelligence. There is much room for improvement in the typographical appearance of this periodical.

Earthquake.—The *Gazette of Perth and Often* (Buda) states that, on the 16th ult., an earthquake was experienced in the country of Bihar, Hungary through Croatia, Sclavonia, Gronzo and Dalmatia, as far as Ragusa, the capital of the latter province. A letter from Kaschau of the 17th states that the shock was felt in that place on the same night in no or less damaged. The more lofty buildings, such as the church, suffered most; the walls of the latter are split in many places. Several chimneys fell in the streets, but fortunately no lives were lost, although it appeared on the same day when the city was visited with various.

Paris, Nov. 6.—It is announced as positive that the opening of the Chambers will take place a month earlier than was intended.—*Imperial.*

The eclipse of the sun which took place on Sunday between the hours of 1 and half past 3, was watched by all who felt an interest in the subject. The morning presented a clear and delightful prospect of the sky, but unfortunately about a quarter before 2 o'clock large bodies of clouds, not very dense, but sufficiently to conceal the sun, appeared from the west, and continued to the west from the first of January, 1834, to the first of January, 1835, will be $967,122 30—making the whole amount of the public debt $5,141,124 25. The loans borrowed by the State were $2,323,754 14, chiefly borrowed from the Girard and Real Road bills was $222,989 15.

The total expenditures of the year were $5,290,079, and the receipts into the treasury of $5,429,050 50. The sum expended on account of internal improvements was $1,139,289 35.

A RARE CHANCE.—A young man, "nothing loath," desires to marry a rich lady. He inquires for "some sensible young lady or widow, who would like to change the state of life." She must "possess a little fortune, and be of a disposition to make him happy." He is a Spanish Master, to collect *his fortune which he has lost.*—*Boston Transcript.*

TASTE OF THE DUTCH GIRLS.—The editor of the Lexington Reporter says, that a gentleman recently noticed in a large pod of pigeon in his possession one day, says, "The handy Dutch girls of Pennsylvania are in the habit of feeding pigeons as the pale faced Broadway belles—they want a husband who can chew his own victuals, and not feed a bird or a beau."

Napoleon had a French cook, who undertook to dress a fowl for his Imperial Majesty's dinner in a sufficiently manner to please him for a while he proved himself to be a good cook. He was discharged in gratifying the Emperor's taste in different ways, every one of which was unacceptionable.

A great enterprise has been suggested through one of the New York papers. It is nothing less than the establishment of a regular line of steamboats from New York to Charleston, touching at the Bermudas, Florida, from St. John's River in the Atlantic, to the Suwanee River in the Gulf of Mexico.

The first "Temperance Ball" ever given in this country, was recently given in New Hampshire. The last Lancaster Gazette says, that "the utmost decorum existed between the girls and the agents, with regard to the precise time when it was half past seven o'clock, the ball was declared dissolved. The refreshments, however, it hugely gratified, and it is very properly added that the girls were all home by nine, as the ball should not mean eight o'clock.

The Indian agent in Florida, Gen. Thompson, has issued a proclamation to all the Indians in that country, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to their emigration to the west. It appears that they have refused to ratify the treaty heretofore made with them, and are now willing to do so.

A Dr. Herrmon, of Paris, has invented a new instrument called a Sphygmometer, to determine the power of the heart's blood and action of the pulse.

In Brussels, lithography has been successfully applied to the printing of all kinds of carpets, representing views of public buildings, &c. and in gold of dazzling effect.

MORE GOLD.—Several large pieces of gold have lately been discovered at Reed's Mine, in Cabarrus county, N. C., one of which weighed 28 pounds, and many pieces over 8 ounces. One of the pieces weighed 12lbs. In one day 20lbs. were discovered, and on another 30lbs.

CONSPIRACY.—Wilson McGrew, of Cincinnati, has determined to prosecute, at his own expense, all persons who have been concerned in the conspiracy and riot against him, and has already commenced suits against the individuals who terminated the prosecution against him for the alleged murder of Colonel Lloyd, in Ohio other than Nominations have accordingly been made by the Grand Jury, and many more other conspicuous members of the Cincinnati bar.

SAD AFFAIR.—The ship Columbus, Capt. Alexander, from Liverpool, arrived at this port on the 24th ult. on 15 days and 6 hours, and from New York to Liverpool in 15 days.

An ill *wind that blows no body good.*—The Governor and Council of New Hampshire were so disgusted with the conduct of the Editor of the State Prison, that they opened the doors and let the prisoners out.

A man in Ohio, who had a wife and nine children, put an end to her existence by taking laudanum at her house, 34 Wooster street. She was decently interred by the city authorities, and the husband appeared at the funeral.

The registration of votes is attracting attention throughout the State. The people see clearly that it is necessary, to protect their rights from infringement, by cheating, in some manner, the large number of illegal voters who exercise the right of franchise to the discomfiture of themselves and violation of the laws of the land.—*N. Y. Star.*

The dry goods dealers taken up on Boston on a charge of forgery is named Seth Sumner, he kept a shop in Hanover street. The forgeries amount of about $7,500.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, a young man, said to be the son of Mr. Wm. Ouse, jr. painter, fell from the scaffolding in the Chestnut street theatre, and was instantly killed.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in Kensington, below Master street, between Second and Third. Several dwelling houses and a few stables were destroyed. There was no insurance on any of the property.

The Board of Commissioners of the Southern Dispensary elected the following officers:

Peter Helmbold, Esq. President.
Walter, Esq. Secretary.
Solicitor, James Goodman, Esq.
Clerk, J. Albright.

There was sleighing last week within twenty miles of this city.

Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road.—On Friday week, the locomotive engine and train of cars passed between this city and Morrisville five times, several hundred passengers were conveyed up and down, and the distance was performed, in one instance, in an hour and a quarter.

United States Bank Stock sold in New York on Saturday at 113½.

Forty-five canal boats passed Huntingdon, Pa. during the week ending 24th ult. Seventeen hundred and thirty tons of coal have passed that place the present season.

The Pennsylvania canals are as yet entirely free from ice, and the trade on them will probably be uninterrupted till the close of the present month.

The London Dock covers 20 acres, 14 tobacco warehouses cover 14 acres, and the wine cellar covers a superficial extent of 20 acres, the Surrey Docks cover 54 acres, St. Catharnens Dock covers 24 acres, and which cover the Thames and docks, and 3,000 barges.

A newspaper passed through the New York Post Office lately with the following address:

"*Fifty Miles from Nowhere,*
The King of Great Britain,
Windsor Castle.

"In Canada 150,000 of your Majesty's subjects, of British blood, groan under oppression of a French faction."

STEAMBOAT NOVELTY.—The valuable boat, which was sunk a few weeks since on the Ouvralaugh, and was supposed at the bottom of the river, has since been raised and towed to the city. On being hauled out on the wharf, it was found that her hull had sustained little or no injury that caulking would not repair. Her engine and gear, and in fact every thing on the Hudson at the opening of navigation in the Spring.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A remnant of the once powerful Pequot tribe are now settled at Mershpee, Barnstable county, Mass. They form a few families, and appear the most forlorn objects. They have about 60 females none of which cost more than $100—100 of them read—10 or 20 can write. They have a church, and a respectable congregation, with a preacher, and a teacher for the children. Indian corn is the principal crop raised.

FORGERY.—It pains us to record another case of forgery committed in this city, and that too by a respectable dealer, who once commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of the community. He was arrested on Wednesday. Indeed almost all the circumstances connected with the arrest will be disclosed.—*Boston Transcript.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Travellers, that the train of cars from Westborough were passing through Natick, a short distance from the centre of the town, on the way to this city, on Monday, at the chaise of Mr. David Rice, of that town, who was among the track, and was instantly killed. The horse was killed instantly, the chaise was dashed in pieces, and Mr. Rice's body was thrown to a great distance, though it is thought he may recover. The carpenter united in freeing the engineer from the imputation of blame.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dr. ALFRED PARKINS, of Norwich, whose death occurred a few days since, has left a bequest of $5,000 to private benefactions, inside the following purposes for public objects:

$2,000 to the Home Missionary Society.
$1,000 to the Bible Society.
$1,000 to the Colonization Society.
$500 to the Methodist Schools of New London Co.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Dy. Hugh Blair, and Mr. Ballantine, a friend of his, then studying for the bar, were walking in Princes street, Edinburgh, when the latter said to the former, "Doctor, I'll bet you a guinea that I'll make a sermon out of the first sentence that comes into my head." "Done," replied the doctor, "and I'll preach it." "Very well," said Ballantine, "then my text shall be, 'Blair and Ballantine, a friend of his

BEAUTY AND TIME.

Mary Stuart and Bothwell at a Ball.

LOVE AT ONE GLIMPSE.

Attachment of Horses to each other.

Persecuted Escape of Bonaparte.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the Isle of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the burthen of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; grain of two such plank was placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was, to sail up at night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished; and it is a curious coincidence, that the vessel was to be coppered the very day the news of his death arrived.

Johnson was to have received £40,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without doing any hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one of his Majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast their torpedo to the bottom of the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch and having looked attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes to live. Upon this, the boatswain began to make lamentations: "Oh my poor Nancy!" said he, "What will she say?" "Avast blubbering," said Johnson. "Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff into the hawse hole, while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized the axe, and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.

FORTUNE.

BY JAMES HOGG.

I believe that no man with a very large fortune or estate can be truly happy. It is a strange enigma, but it is true, that he feels no wants but the want of happiness in those very blessings which other men covet. I believe that the nobleman is happier than his sovereign; I believe that the farmer is happier than his lord; and I believe that a truly virtuous servant is the happiest of all. The principal reason for this seems to be, that what costs us dearest we are sure to estimate highest. We receive the choicest gifts of Providence with indifference, unless they are obtained with difficulty. The sweetest dishes, the richest wines, the softest beds, cloy the appetite, unless they are attained with some difficulty,—nay only cloy the appetite and fatigue the senses of him who can always procure them. There is infinitely more enjoyment in that state in which relaxation is festivity, in which the coarsest food has the seasoning—and in this rests happiness. Now, in this particular the poor man has greatly the advantage over the rich, who has no occasion and is under no obligation to labour.

He has certain stated periods, after short intervals, at which his enjoyments return; and they are the sweeter, that he has labored to procure them. This is happiness which never cloys, which brings along with it its full measure of contentment, and which does not distract its possessor, either by a multitude of objects or by unsubstantial hopes. A man born to a large fortune has his relish for enjoyment corrupted from his infancy. He has no restraints on his pursuits after happiness, except those which convince him, at the same time, that it is not to be found. His extensive possessions only diminish hope, without supplying contentment. We ought, then, to deliberate calmly and seriously, whether it would add to our comforts to have every wish of our hearts gratified as soon as it is formed. Let us consult our reason and experience, and say whether disappointment in some things, and expectation in others, are not necessary ingredients in human happiness. The more that fortune places us above danger and want, the less qualified are we to enjoy her favors. Abundance may increase, but never can remove chagrin and disappointment; it even makes them more intolerable in proportion as we might have avoided them, while the ease with which we may command enjoyment opens to us endless prospects of pleasure which we can never realize.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER ABOUT BOSTON.

The Museum. Audubon's Birds of America.

Dear George:—Well, I have been to the New England Museum again.

You have heard of the famous traveller and naturalist, Mr. Audubon who goes all over the world, as it were, to find new or curious birds and beasts. You know, too, I suppose, that he is making a great book to contain plates of them, which, when all the numbers are completed, will cost $— Well, one of the numbers or volumes is finished, and it contains from 150 to 200 large and splendid engravings of American birds: and a set of these is put up in one of the halls of the Museum.

One of the plates which interested me most, contained sixteen Virginia partridges, or what we call quails, with a hawk diving down among them. I say it interested me;—I mean it was striking, every thing appeared so natural; but it did not afford me much pleasure, for I could hardly help fearing the hawk would have one of them in an instant more, in his sharp talons. A collection of ten Ruby throated humming birds, gave me more real pleasure than the quails did; though the picture was not more beautiful.

There was another interesting, but at the same time painful exhibition. A thrush's nest, with four eggs is beset by a hideous snake; probably a rattlesnake. He appears to have killed the hen thrush, but not to have sucked the eggs. Meanwhile the male has made a desperate attack and gored him through the body with his bill, and two or three neighbourly thrushes, having come to his aid, are pitching very furiously at his head. There is a picture of the mocking bird disturbed by a sly, ugly looking snake, in a similar manner.

The Baltimore Oriole, with its pendant or hanging nest, was also there; the purple martin, too, with its nest in a gourd shell. The Whippoorwill, and the Chuck Will's Widow, are beautiful birds; and not only beautiful but curious. I was much pleased, also, with the blue jays of Florida, the Cedar bird, the crested titmouse, the orchard oriole, the marsh wren and the house wren. The last were uncommonly beautiful, sometimes I could hardly believe, but that I saw the real bird, peeping from its nest of sticks, and taking a sly survey of what was going on around it.

The republican or cliff swallow, from its singular manner of building its nest, is a bird which would much interest you. I wish you could see the collection. I am sure you would admire it. But do not make a journey here on purpose, for you may not see it. Indeed I strongly suspect it was taken away last week.

The jaw bone of a great Greenland whale, lying in the same hall, next arrested my attention. There were two specimens, nearly of the same size. They were at least twelve feet long; and at one end two feet across. It would take a good span of horses or yoke of oxen to draw one of them.

Around the sides of the room, carefully protected in cases with glass fronts, were the stuffed skins of numerous birds and beasts. A few of them you may have seen. But a large proportion are rare and curious. Some of these, as well as many more things which I saw, I should like to describe in a future letter. But I must devote my next to another subject.

Yours, &c. [Parley's Mag.

THE BUSY SUMMER.

Loud is the Summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue,
While insects of each tiny size
Grow teasing with their melodies,
Till noon-day with its blistering breath
Pervades, and day dies still as death.
The busy noise of man and brute
Is on a sudden lost and mute;
Even the brook that leaps along
Seems weary of its bubbling song,
And, so soft its waters creep,
Tired silence sinks in sounder sleep.

The cricket on its banks is dumb,
The very flies forget to hum
And, save the wagon rocking round,
The landscape sleeps without a sound.
The breeze is stopped, the lazy bough
Hath not a leaf that dances now;
The tottergrass upon the hill,
And spiders threads, are standing still;
The feathers dropt from moor-hen's wing,
Which to the water's surface cling,
Are steadfast, and as heavy seem
As stones beneath them in the stream.

Hawkweed and groundsel's fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And, in the oven-heated air,
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that to the earnest eye
The restless heat seems twittering by.
Noon swoons beneath the heat it made,
And flowers e'en wither in the shade,
Until the sun slopes in the west,
Like weary traveller, glad to rest,
On pillowed clouds of many hues;
Then nature's voice its joy renews,
And checkered field and grassy plain
Hum, with their summer songs again,
A requiem to the day's decline,
Whose setting sunbeams cooly shine,
As welcome to day's feeble powers
As falling dews to thirsty flowers.

FROM LANDER'S JOURNAL IN AFRICA.

Many women, with little wooden figures of children on their heads, passed us in the course of the morning; mothers, who having lost a child, carry such rude imitations of them about their persons, for an indefinite term, as a symbol of mourning. None of them could be induced to part with one of these little affectionate emblems.

The mortality of children must be immense indeed here, for almost every woman we met with on the road, had one or more of those little wooden images mentioned above. Whenever the mothers stopped to take refreshment, a small part of their food was invariably presented to the lips of these inanimate memorials.

SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

This popular and valuable journal continues to be published monthly, under the auspices of the Franklin Institute of this city. The number for November, has just appeared. It embraces a great variety of entertaining articles, including notices of new patents, &c. a few of which we copy for the benefit of our readers. We are sure they will be read with interest and profit.

For Colouring Lamp Oil of different tints, Ezra Bourne, city of New York, March 4.

To render the oil red, alkanet root is to be put into it, and to remain until the colour is sufficiently deep. For green, verdigris is to be used, grinding it, and allowing it to be rubbed up with a portion of oil; this may be poured into a cask, and the oil eventually strained. Cinnamon and cloves are to be used for a cinnamon colour, the colouring matter being extracted by a mixture of oil and spirits of turpentine. A deeper colour may be obtained by oil of pimento.

The foregoing contains the whole substance of the specification, the modes of colouring not being claimed. From our brass lamps we could have supplied to the patentee a green colouring matter, which we have often thrown away; the colouring of oils by alkanet root, has been done thousands of times, and for ourselves, we had rather use the cloves and cinnamon for other purposes. We can assure the patentee, that an easy mode of depriving oil of all colour, would be an invention much more likely to please the public than that for communicating colour thereto.

For an apparatus for Curing Smokey Chimneys; Henry Pollock, Baltimore, Maryland, March 11.

The oft told tale of cold air admitted from without, under the hearth, and passing into a space behind the metal back of the fire place, there to be heated, and thence admitted into the room, is here again repeated, without the variations. When the smoking is caused by currents blowing down, a quadrangular sheet iron cap is placed upon the top of the chimney; the top of the cap may be arched, and the smoke escape at each side, whilst two other openings are left below these, "made in the shape of the mouth piece of an organ pipe, and at these the smoke escapes when the current blows down;" or, perhaps, it might be best to say, that through these it is intended that the smoke should escape, in the case of a downward current.

For a Substitute for Lamp Oil, denominated Carbonated Alcohol; Samuel Casey, Lebanon, York county, Maine, March 17.

The patentee's receipt is, take one gallon of alcohol and one pint of spirits of turpentine, shake them together, and add half a pound of camphor.

On the 16th of October, 1830, Mr. Isaiah Jennings obtained a patent for a mixture of alcohol and spirits of turpentine, as a substitute for oil. An account of the patent may be found at p. 75, vol. vii. We consider the present as a manifest invasion of the rights of Mr. Jennings, notwithstanding the addition of the camphor. The late fatal accidents resulting from the use of such ingredients in lamps, will, however, probably put a final stop to the use of these mixtures, and we have no doubt that a court of law would now decide that they are not useful, within the meaning of the statute.

For a Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes; Nathan A. Fisher, Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 3.

The apparatus here patented is intended to cut and drive the pegs into a shoe one at a time, the pegs being made from a strip of wood of the proper length and thickness, and sharpened at its lower edge. A plate of metal, of the form of the sole, is to be fixed thereon, and this plate is to have notches in its edge like saw teeth, to serve as guides for the pegging awl. The instrument with which the holes are to be made, and the pegs driven, consists, in part, of a hollow tube, like a piece of gun barrel, five or six inches long, into which is fitted a punch, or piston, borne up by a spiral spring, and having on its lower end an awl, and a peg driver, at such distance from each other as the pegs in the shoe are to be placed. Although some pains have been taken to describe the machine, we should be unable to construct one from the description given, even with the aid of the drawing. Perhaps, were we to examine the model, the operation might be made plain. The whole appears to be considered as new, no claim being made to any particular part, nor indeed to the general arrangement of the whole.

For a Percussion Pistol Whip; Joshua Shaw, city of Philadelphia, March 17.

A percussion pistol is to be contained in the handle of a riding whip, the construction of it not differing materially from some of the pistols or rifles contained in canes. The thong is fastened to the end of a ferrule that is attached to the whip handle by a bayonet lock, and is to be removed before firing. The percussion cap stands immediately behind the pistol, and the charge is ignited through its centre. The pistol is cocked by drawing back a rod, which passes through the centre of the handle, and has a small button projecting at its head; and the depression of a small knob at the side, effects the discharge. The separate parts are not claimed as new, but the whole in their state of combination, with the variations of which they are susceptible.

For an improvement in the Gridiron; Ami Clark, Berlin, Hartford county, Connecticut, March 28.

This gridiron is to be made round, square, or otherwise, and is to revolve upon its centre, like other revolving gridirons. The bars also, are to be fluted, as heretofore, for the purpose of collecting the gravy; but it is to differ from other gridirons much in the same way in which the kangaroo differs from other quadrupeds, namely, in the relative length of its hind and fore legs, in order to give to the gravy the proper disposition to descend into the receptacle prepared for it. Those cooks who have gridirons with legs of equal length, if any such there be, which we very much doubt, will, we hope, consider themselves as still at liberty to prop them on one side, in any degree which they may find convenient; and should there be in existence such a thing as a gridiron with fluted bars, a trough for the gravy, and hind legs longer than the fore, such as we remember to have seen in those days when a sop in the pan was accounted a great delicacy, it may continue to stand out of the horizontal, without obtaining a new lease.

Pale Amber Varnish.—Fuse six pounds of fine picked, very pale transparent amber in the gum-pot, and pour in two gallons of hot clarified oil. Boil it until it strings very strong. Mix with four gallons of turpentine. This will be as fine as body copal, will work very free, and flow well upon any work it is applied to; it becomes very hard, and is the most durable of all varnishes; it is very excellent to mix to copal varnishes, to give them a hard and durable quality. *Observe*, amber varnish will always require a long time before it is ready for polishing.

Best Brunswick Black.—In an iron pot, over a slow fire, boil forty-five pounds of foreign asphaltum for at least six hours, and during the same time boil in another iron pot six gallons of oil which has been previously boiled; during the boiling of the six gallons introduce six pounds of litharge gradually, and boil until it feels stringy between the fingers; then lade or pour it into the pot containing the boiling asphaltum. Let both boil until, upon trial, it will roll into hard pills; then let it cool, and mix it with twenty five gallons of turpentine, or until it is of a proper consistence.

Iron work Black.—Put forty-eight pounds of foreign asphaltum into an iron pot, and boil for four hours; during the first two hours introduce seven pounds of red lead, seven pounds of litharge, three pounds of dried copperas, and ten gallons of boiled oil; add one eight-pound run of dark gum, with two gallons of hot oil. After pouring the oil and gum, continue the boiling two hours, or until it will roll into hard pills like japan. When cool, thin it off with thirty gallons of turpentine, or until it is of a proper consistence. This varnish is intended for blacking the iron-work of coaches and other carriages, &c.

A cheap Brunswick Black.—Put twenty-eight pounds of common black pitch, and twenty-eight pounds of common asphaltum made from gas tar, into an iron pot; boil both for eight or ten hours, which will evaporate the gas and moisture; let it stand all night, and early next morning, as soon as it boils, put in eight gallons of boiled oil; then introduce gradually ten pounds of red lead, and ten pounds of litharge, and boil for three hours, or until it will roll very hard. When ready for mixing, introduce twenty gallons, or more, of turpentine, until of a proper consistence. This is intended for engineers, founders, ironmongers, &c.; it will dry in half an hour, or less, if properly boiled.

Flock Gold Size.—Put twelve gallons of linseed oil into the iron set-pot; as soon as it has boiled two hours, introduce, gradually, twelve pounds of litharge. Continue the boiling very moderately for six hours; let it remain until next morning; then bring it to simmer, and run ten pounds of gum anime and two gallons of oil. When these two runs of gum are poured into the iron pot, put in seven pounds of Burgundy pitch, which soon melt, and continue the boiling, and keep lading it down, as before directed for the best gold size; boil it moderately strong, but not over strong; and when proper, mix it with thirty gallons of turpentine, or more if required; but recollect, this should be left a little thicker and stronger than japanners' gold size. This is intended for, and used by paper stainers to lay their flock on, and ought to dry slowly in one hour.

Bronzing Gold Size, is nothing more than japanners' gold size kept till very bright and tough from age, and then heated up and mixed with one gallon of very old carriage varnish to nine gallons of gold size. This is used by paper stainers for laying on bronze and also gold; and likewise by writers, grainers, japanners, gilders, &c.

Recollect, that the greater the proportion of carriage varnish, the slower it will dry. Some paper stainers like it to dry quicker than others; and writers and grainers like it to dry quicker than gilders and japanners.

Mothers and Daughters.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her—wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, dressy slattern. "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for any thing, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

Circular.

For Sale.

Daniel Frowert,

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

Fire Proof Doors.

African Cayenne.

A Ramage Printing Press.

Castor Oil

R. S. Gilbert, ENGRAVER ON WOOD

Pugh Madeira,

To the Public.

Ornamental Fruit Trees.

Notice.

To the Ladies.

Needles.

Farm for Sale.

Book-Keeping.

Exchange Office.

CARPENTER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COPAIVA.

Cure for the Rheumatism.

Dr. William Hance.

Joseph R. Graves,

Marshall's Worm Syrup, AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE,

Wetherill & Brothers,

Canton House

Macpelah Cemetery.

SURGICAL NOTICE.

Important to Farmers. IMPROVED STRAW CUTTER.

Private Sale.

Notice.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS, Coal Grate MANUFACTURERS,

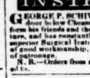
Indian Dye.

Indian Oil.

James Fife & Son,

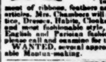
John McAllister & Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS



Winter Millinery

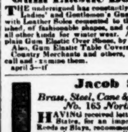
French Millinery And Fancy Dress Making Establishment.



Patent Gum Elastic Boots & Shoes.

Jacob Sennett,

Removal.—R. & W. Wilson,



Watches, Jewellery & Silver Ware.

Patent Straw Cutters.

SPANISH HIDES AND OIL. Notice.

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